



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

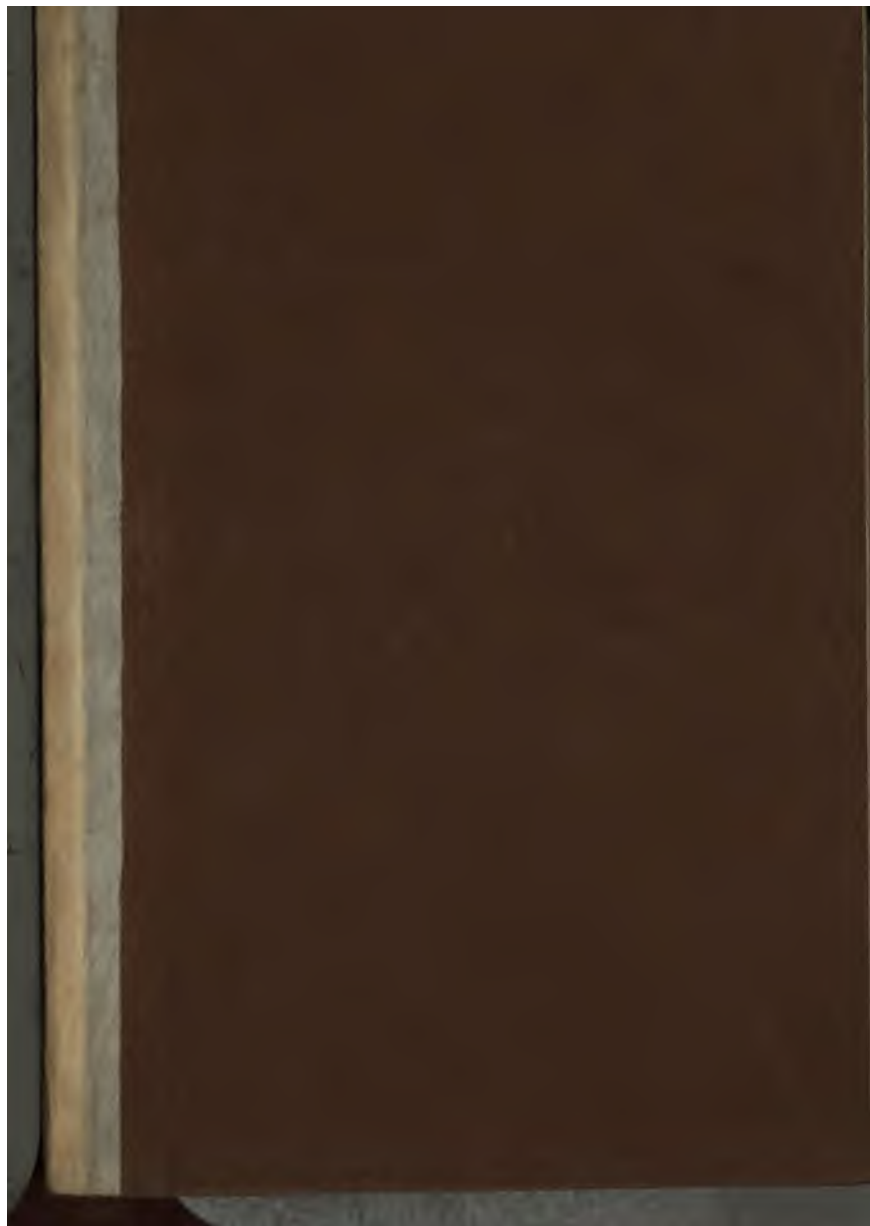
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

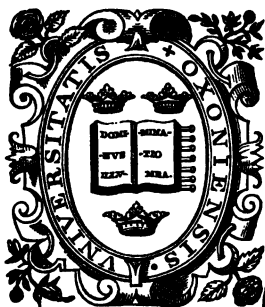




1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

HERODOTUS APUD OLYMPIAM
MUSAS SUAS RECITANS.

CARMEN LATINUM
IN THEATRO SHELDONIANO RECITATUM
DIE JUNII XII MDCCL.



ἀνδράσιν αἰχματᾶισι πλέκων
ποικίλον ὕμνον.

ἔσσι γὰρ ἄγγελος ὀρθός,
ἡϋκόμων σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν, γλυκὺς
κρητὴρ ἀγαθόγεκτων ἀοιδᾶν.

Pind. Olymp. vi.

OXONII:
FRANCISCUS MACPHERSON,
MDCCL.

26. 3. 7



HERODOTUS APUD OLYMPIAM MUSAS SUAS RECITANS.

JAM patris Alphei ripas, et dædala Pisæ
 Pascua, et æternùm ridentia¹ cæperat arva
 Alta quies: jam detonuit stridorque rotarum,
 Armorumque tubæque fragor, plaususque faventùm.
 Orta accendebat latum² lux aurea flumen,
 Ultima quæ ludos sacris festâque choreâ
 Clauderet;—alma dies, quum, parto munere lætus,
 Numinibus victor grates solvebat amicis.³
 Tum, Saturne,⁴ tui si quis de vertice collis
 Pinifero totum lustrabat desuper æquor,
 Camporum spatia, et radiantes sole tabernas,⁵
 Signaque⁶ densatas inter lucentia frondes,—
 Pulvere qua nuper misceri cuncta videret,
 Et fulvam assiduè summitti in cærula nubem,
 Nunc festas adoleri aras, nunc ordine longo

¹ For the beauty of the scenery at Olympia see Cramer's *Ancient Greece*, vol. iii. s. 17; Leake's *Mores*, i. chap. 1; and Wordsworth's *Greece*.

² Ἀλφειὸν εὐρὸν ῥέοντα.—Pind. *Ol.* v.

³ For a description of the sacrifices and processions of the fifth and last day of the games, see *Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis*, vol. ii.

⁴ εὐδείελον Κρόνιον, Pind. *Ol.* i. Κρόνιον λόφον, v. ὑψηλοῖο πέτραν ἀλίβατον Κρονίου, vi. Κρόνου λόφω, viii. Κρόνου ὕχθον, ix. καὶ πάγον Κρόνου προσέφθεγξατο (speaking of Hercules), x.

⁵ Olympia was a great resort of merchants. See *Dict. of Antiquities*.

⁶ On the numerous statues which crowded the grove see Cramer, Leake, Wordsworth, &c.

Cerneret ire agmen, celebresque incedere pompas.
 In medio, cinctique oleâ palmæque gerentes
 Præmia, victores equitant, clarive vehuntur
 Laurigero curru : plausu quos cetera turba
 Prosequitur : Divis alacres solennia reddunt
 Vota omnes, resonatque per arva frequentia Pæan.

At fama interea percurrit nuntia cœtum
 Advenisse virum, roseos qui viderat ortus
 Solis, et australes hæc extra sidera terras ;
 Quo non Alcides, Asiæ non victor Iacchus
 Processit ; quanquam pater his Saturnius esset.
 Quos mores, quot quæque habeat miracula tellus
 Hunc scripsisse, opibus quarum bellicque paratu
 Jactantem indignata refregit Græcia Medum.
 Ergo illi cupidâ mox circumfusa coronâ
 Turba omnis fremere, ingentique undare tumultu,
 Multa rogans, rerumque ardens cognoscere summam ;
 Ut belli gesta edoceat, remque ordine pandat
 Sollicitans ; juvat egregios didicisse labores
 Grajugentum, laudesque suorum audire parentum.

Sacra Jovi, medio stetit ædes ardua luco
 Phidiacæ¹ magnum qua mirabantur Achivi
 Artis opus, quod, mixtum auro niveoque elephanto,
 Nil hominis spirabat, inenarrabile textum.
 Quin hoc fulmineo divinitus igne ferebant
 Accendisse, atque omne suo complêsse Tonantem
 Numine :² sedit ibi solio rex Jupiter alto,
 Majestate gravis placidâ vultuque tremendus,
 Qualis ubi summâ quondam sublimis in arce,
 Fulmine jam posito lenique innoxius ore,
 Annuit :—at nutu terra omnis, pontus, et æther

¹ See *Dict. of Biography*, art. Phidias, and Wordsworth and Cramer.

² See *Wordsworth*.

Contremuère simul, fugitque exterritus orbis.¹
 Arbiter aspectu tali ludosque tuetur
 Ipse suos, sacrumque nemus, subjectaque rura.
 Astat oliva, Istri umbrosis quam fontibus ortam²
 Alciden posuisse ferunt, ubi condidit aram
 Primus, et hæc magno statuit certamina Patri.
 Scilicet huc veniens sanctæ stat limine sedis
 Herodotus; populorum huc ingens volvitur unda,
 Atque increbrescit querulo stridore susurrus.
 Despicit, et tumuère insueto pectora visu.
 Namque hic Sparta ferox et longis Attica pubes
 Jam positis odiis innoxia prælia miscent.
 Thessalus huc eques, atque ovium nunc immemor Arcas
 Venerat, et bimaris mercator ab arce Corinthi.
 Quin et quos Pontus, quos mollis Ionia misit,
 Quotquot et Ægæos intersita plurima fluctus
 Insula, non aberant; quicunque Ænotria rura,
 Oppida qui Siculum tot prætexentia littus,
 Cyrenenve colunt Libycam, vinetave potant
 Massiliæ;—gaudent populi quot nomine Graio,
 Inde ubi Caucasias surgunt ad sidera turres
 Herculeos usque ad scopulos solemque cadentem.
 Ille animum variâ paulisper imagine rerum
 Pascit: at in majus clamorem assurgere vulgi

¹ Phidias himself said he had in view Hom. Il. α, 528. "The idea which Phidias essayed to embody in this, his greatest work, was that of the supreme deity of the Hellenic nation, no longer engaged in conflicts with the Titans and the Giants, but having laid aside his thunderbolt, and enthroned as a conqueror, in perfect majesty and repose, ruling with a nod the subject world, and more especially presiding, at the centre of Hellenic union, over those games which were the expression of that religious and political union, and giving his blessing to those victories which were the highest honour that a Greek could gain."—Dict. of Biography and Mythology.

² ἐλαίας τὰν ποτε

Ἰστροῦ ἀπὸ σκιαρῶν παγῶν ἐνεικεν

Ἀμφιτρωνιάδας.—Pind. Ol. iii. where the whole story is given.

Sensit ubi, atque inhiare arrectis auribus omnes,
 Incipit :—extemplò capitur gravitate loquentis
 Turba, et detumuit confusa per agmina murmur.
 Haud aliter quàm cùm pelagi vis magna coorta est,
 Concordesque furunt fluctus cum turbine venti,
 Neptunus caput extulerit,—cecidère furores,
 Arrident domino facie sua regna serenâ,
 Et faciles Tritones aprica per æquora ludunt.

Quippe illum mirâ captos dulcedine sensus
 Devinxisse fertunt, quantum nec Thracius Orpheus,
 Nec suavi Aonius¹ potuit testudine vates.
 At rerum immensam seriem quo carmine dicam ?
 An memorem tantæ tam parva exordia pugnæ,
 Ex quo prædonum velis se albescere pontus
 Vidit, et Europam atque Asiam concurrere fatis ?
 An Lydos repetam divinâ ab origine reges,
 Teque simul, fatalis Halys, dirosque camelos ?
 Aut ut delinita viri penderet ab ore,
 Intenta ut biberet mellitas Græcia voces,
 Seu demulcebat surdos delphinas Arion
 (Harmoniæ tantùm ars valuit), sive Atticus hospes²
 Felicem³ patriis cæsum referebat in armis,
 Aut fratrum æternos,⁴ pietatis præmia, somnos :
 Seu, nato imperioque orbis,⁵ rex denique sentit,
 Quid Tyrîæ vestes, quid rura uberrima prosint,
 Auriferique amnes ; hominum quàm gloria fallax,
 Invidiosum urget quos Numen, tollere in altum
 Semper amans humiles, et deturbare superbos.
 Jamque tuos casus enarrat, cura Deorum !
 Cyre ! animos prodens regali sanguine dignos
 Jam puer, et parvos inter spectande sodales.

¹ *Amphion.*² *Solon.*³ *Tellus, the Athenian.*⁴ *Cleobis and Biton.*⁵ *Cæsus.*

Haud secus ac decuit, quem tantum condere regnum
 Dis placet, imperioque Asiae complectier orbem.
 Haud mora : te veniente aulis excessit avitis
 Medus ; Achæmenidæ Lydæ dominantur in arce :
 En ! tibi nequicquam Babylon tutamina muri
 Cocctilis opposuit ; centenarum ærea frustrâ
 Robora portarum et circumdata flumina jactat ;
 Frustrâ opera illa manûs, animos testata viriles,
 Fœminæ, Belique eductum ad sidera templum.
 Deseruit loca nota, viamque dat hostibus amnis.
 I, victor, percurrere Asiam ! muliebres¹ futurus
 Ludibrium : capite avulso, truncumque cadaver,
 Sanguinis insanum tandem satiabis amorem.

Persarumne adeò ritus, et sacra Magorum
 Mystica transiero ? queis nempe aut sculpta vereri
 Marmora, fumantesve aras cumulare Sabæo
 Thure nefas :² non his Ephyrææ sarta columnæ
 Luxuriæ placent, nec Ionica gratia cordi,
 Ipsa nec incultæ majestas Dorica formæ.
 At monte in summo—quâ cælo immista patenti
 Mens aliquid sublime sæpit, rebusque fatetur
 Esse Deum—genibus flexis tua numina adorant,
 Jupiter omniparens, immensi spiritus orbis.
 Vos quoque, rerum elementa, et te, pulcherrima Luna,
 Teque, ignis lucisque simul fons vivide, Mithras,
 Ritè colunt ; vobis mactatur cæspite puro
 Victima, vestra canit sanctus primordia mystes.³

Parvula nec magnas inter tot Ionia gentes
 Illaudata latet ; spirat cui Numen⁴ aquarum
 Leniùs, atque vices varias benè temperat anni.

¹ Tomyris, queen of the Massagetae.

² Herod. i. 181.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Poseidon was the national god of the Ionians, and their common temple (Panionium) was dedicated to him. It stood on Mycale.

Flabra Arctoa absunt, nec iniquos spicea soles
Herba timet; Zephyrorum hic semper amabile frigus,
Semper terra virens, semper sine nubibus æther.¹

At viden' ut stupuit lætâ formidine vulgus,
Ægypti dum cuncta tuis miracula Graiis
Suaviloquo, pater, ore canis?—tecum omnia circum
Vellem equidem comes ire, brevis nî me hora vetaret.
Te, Sophiæ nutrix, Graiæ cunabula Musæ,
Terra vetus, canerem; teque, O—nam muneris arvum
Omne tui est²—te, Nile pater, quo freta nec imbres
Irriguos poscit, nec durum gleba ligonem.³
Dimovisse umbras fontesque aperire vetustos
Mens avet, atque, amni delapsa, evolvere flexus
Dædaleasque domos Labyrinthi, et scandere moles
Vastas Pyramidum—regalia mausolea.
Adde lacum—maris instar—opus quem Mœridos olim
Esse ferunt, ductosque per omnia rura canales,
Quicquid et oppressæ testans immania plebis
Tædia, Niliacos perhibent jussisse tyrannos.
An numerem ridenda coli quot monstra palustris
Religio docuit? pastor non qualia Graius
Fingebat, recubans si quando in valle reductâ
Te, Phœbe, aut pulchram juga pervolitare sororem,
Viderat, aut prato faciles saltare Napæas.
At, quot terra amnisve parit, genus omne ferarum,
Liniger antistes coluit: te, corniger Apis,
Isidaque ante omnes,—et te, latrator Anubis,
Obscœnasque veretur aves fluviique dracones.
Quin et credebant, ubi jam formasque per omnes,
Perque vices varias, et cuncta animalia Manes
Migrârînt, Magnique Anni jam clauditur orbis,
Humanum errores post mille revisere corpus.⁴

¹ Herod. i. 142.² Herod. ii. 5.³ Herod. ii. 14.⁴ Herod. ii. 123.

Quare multiplici condita cadavera bysso
 Servabant, liquidâ ne tabe resolveret artus
 Tempus, et abjicerent veterem dilapsa colorem.
 Has tamen exsequias caræ tribuisse puellæ
 Haud satis afflicto fertur visum esse parenti.¹
 Auratâ sed enim jacet illa inclusa juvencâ
 Isiaco ritu, votique potita quotannis
 Evehitur, dulcemque videt jam mortua solem.

Quo feror, ambages studio qui captus inani
 Tales persequerer? nigros ille advolat Indos,
 Lanigerumque² refert nemo, atque ingentibus aurum
 Formicis effossum:³ Arabum nunc suavia dona,
 Et thura aligeris celebrat servata colubris.²
 Occiduos fluctus, stanno nitidoque frequentes
 Electro, peragrat: gelidas nunc currit ad Aretos,
 Et tristes sine sole oras, ubi plumeus imber
 Cuncta tegit, noctis nunquam non incubat horror.
 Inde Arimasporum grypumque acerrima dicit
 Prælia, et æternâ gaudentes cæde Gelonos,—
 Irrequietum, immane genus, queis unica pugnas
 Cura truces miscere, Deus queis unicus ensis.³
 Quin penetrare ausus Libyen, et inhospita regna.
 Hic nemora impendent tenebrosa, habitantque leones
 Horrendi,—tot monstra hominum quot monstra ferarum:
 Parte aliâ salis aut colles, scatebræve calentes
 Apparent; herba omnis abest, hominesque feræque,
 Squallet et undosum ferventibus æquor arenis.⁴

Ast ubi bis pulsas gentes referebat Eoas,
 Et Danaos mortem pro libertate petentes,
 Tunc omnes fervore uno, juvenesque senesque,
 Accendi, pulchroque rubore ardescere vultus.

¹ Mycerinus.
Herod. iv. 62.
 185, 191.

² These stories are in *Herod. iii.*

³ See
⁴ For this twofold division of Libya see *Herod. iv.*

Hi veteres lauros, vetus et meminisse peric' lum,
 Hos ingens famæ sitis urere, et æmula virtus.
 Te, Marathon, canit, et mirantem carbasa montem
 Barbarica, atque Helles trajectas curribus undas.
 Aspice collucent ut versicoloribus armis
 Littora! ut effervent pictis freta longa carinis!
 Incedit pharetratus Arabs, Medusque tiaras;
 Indica lana nitet, Syriæque albertia lina.
 It, minioque rubens et cinctus pellibus, Afer,
 Tuque, dolis torti metuende, Sagartie, lori.
 Undat ager, sonituque pedum tremit excita tellus.
 At rex, marmoreâ dum s' le elatus obibat
 Cuncta oculis, populos despectans mille suorum,
 Flevit, ut in mentem subiit, quòd scilicet horum
 Haud unum aspiciet reliquum centesimus annus:
 Ingemuit, flevitque fugacia gaudia vitæ.
 Heu! nescis quæ fata parant, quantasque ruinas
 Mox dabis, et quanti cumulabunt stragis acervi
 Cæteas fauces; freta nec Pagaseia cernis,
 Nec Salaminiano spumantes sanguine fluctus.
 Hæc non ad patrios ibunt examina Manes
 Seriùs, occidua per iter declive senectæ:
 Sed ferrum, sed lenta fames et tabida pestis
 Conficient: quin ipsa animos et robora Graiis
 Numina dant, hominumque oderunt invida¹ fastus.
 Vindex Ipse Pater sceleratam fulmine turbam
 Obruet; ipse suâ custos super æde sedebit,
 Totaque sacrilegis juga præcipitabit Apollo.
 Clarior at qualis per densas sola tenebras
 Stella nitet Veneris, sic inter inertia corda

¹ On the divine φρόνως of Herodotus see among other passages the speech of Artabanus to Xerxes, (vii. 10.) where the rout of Delphi, caused by a thunder storm and a panic, was chiefly in the eye of the writer.

Imbellesque animos lucet tua Dorica virtus,
 Bellatrix regina ;¹—omni laudabilis ævo,
 Ingenium puguax nî ferrum in viscera matris
 Vertisset: tuus et meritos tibi reddit honores
 Herodotus, fidusque pio reveretur amore.

Conticuit: fremitus nonne audis quantus ab omni
 Intonuit cœtu, velut ingens agmen aquarum
 Ruptis objicibus?—valles Pisæa remugit,
 Insuetoque sono stupefactus constitit amnis.
 Quin omnes circum vox ingeminata cucurrit
 Arcadiæ colles: resonos dant Mænala plausus ;
 Infremuit Pholoë vicinio² atque Erymanthus ;
 Æmula respondent hirti pineta Lycæi.

Unus³ erat, qui vulgum inter patresque verendos
 Egregios juvenis sermones hauserat aure
 Altiùs ; ast idem, totus clamoribus æther
 Dum reboat, multo prodit sua gaudia fletu.
 Aspexit, miro percussus pectora visu,
 Herodotus: mentem generosi ardoris imago
 Strinxerat; atque patrem dictis affatur amicis :
 “O nimiùm felix ! tali cui prole beato
 Arrident Superi: non segni huic pectore fervet
 Doctrinæ studium: celebrabitur hic quoque famâ,
 Vivet et omne, mihi comes haud indignus, in ævum.”³

At velut Alphei platanus⁴ quæ plurima ripâ
 Hospitium dat opaca, suis radicibus ortam
 Undique miratur rivalem assurgere silvam ;
 Ipsa tegit, largâque umbrâ supereminet omnes:—
 Haud aliter per sæc'la tuos gens Æmula passus,
 Herodote, insequitur: gaudent evolvere fastos
 Terrarum, atque ævi reserare arcana prioris.

¹ Artemisia.
Marcell. vit. Thucyd.
Wordsworth's Greece.

² Thucydides.

³ This story is given in
⁴ “Its banks are shaded by plane trees.”—

Te verò nomenque tuum pietate fideli
 Observant: te—nescio quæ lenimina vocis
 Nestoræ, nullique bibens imitabile nectar¹—
 Suspicit Historiæ tellus quàm maxima Patrem.

¹ Thus Pindar, speaking of himself, says (Ol. vii.):

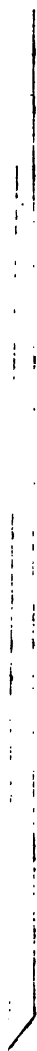
*Καὶ ἐγὼ νέκταρ χυτὸν,
 Μοισᾶν δόσιν, ἀθλοφόροις
 ἀνδράσιν πίμπων.*

JOANNES HOSKYNs ABRAHALL,

Æ COLL. BALL.

OXONII:

EXCUDERAT E. W. MORRIS.







•
•
•











